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The Hongkong Telegraph

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WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.
Barometer 29.66.

July 27, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 74 2 p.m. 77
Humidity 93 95

July 27, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 89 63

7718 日九初月大

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1917.

任拜禮 號廿月七英曆

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438 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN TRAITORS.

Division Blown to Pieces by Its Own Artillery.

London, July 26.

The Morning Post's correspondent at Petrograd says that General Korniloff promptly acted on the resolution of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates Committee that execution was the only cure for the military traitors, with the result that a whole division of the Eleventh Army on the Galician Front has been blown to pieces by its own artillery. This army was lavishly equipped with aeroplanes, aviators and British armoured cars. Its artillery was posted ideally, yet the infantry shot their own guns in order to get the horses as they retreated. The result was that the artillery was captured and there is no hope of saving the artillery of the Seventh and Eighth Armies. It is doubtful whether the Eighth will escape. The bright spot in the disgraceful debacle is the gallantry of the British armoured cars, commanded by Commander Locker Lampson, M.P., which remained to fight the advancing Germans absolutely unsupported.

Unavailing Sacrifices by British Soldiers.

London, July 26.

The Times' correspondent at the Russian Headquarters, writing on July 23, says that the British armoured cars and trench mortar sections are most gallantly sacrificing themselves in covering the Russian retreat. The infantry have deserted their Allies, hence the British stand is unavailing. The Commander-in-Chief personally congratulated Commander Locker Lampson and presented him with twenty-six Crosses of St. George for his men. The British casualties are one officer and four men wounded. By a marvel of coolness, the military stores were removed or destroyed, though scarcely any time was available. The sections soon afterwards came into action again, co-operating with cavalry in the defence of Tarnopol. General Korniloff was appointed Commander-in-Chief of this Front when the mischief was already irreparable. He has begun a difficult task by withdrawing the armies and enforcing discipline, and has written to Petrograd insisting on the abolition of the system of military committees, otherwise he will resign.

Women Battalion's Casualties.

London, July 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Women's Battalion of Death has suffered casualties in the fighting at Smorgon and Krevo.

Petrograd's Military Commander Resigns.

London, July 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says the General Polovizov, the Military Governor of Petrograd, has resigned. General Erdell, Commander of the Eleventh Army, has been appointed his successor.

A Women's Military Congress has been convened for August 5. The Countess of Panin has resigned the Assistant Ministership of Public Aid.

Better News From the Capital.

London, July 26.

The latest telegram from Petrograd shows that the country is generally rallying to the support of the Government. M. Kerensky is receiving floods of messages from all parts and from military and other quarters expressing sympathy and devotion. Soldier delegates from the Front are demanding an inquiry into recent happenings in Petrograd, especially the garrison's apathy towards the Government. It is alleged that the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates Council still contains Maximalists. The Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates have defeated a vote of confidence in its Executive and the demand is growing that the latter should purge itself of dangerous elements.

Evolving Order Out of Chaos.

London, July 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Government is suspending newspapers inciting disobedience to military orders and acts of violence. The editors will be tried. A Decree creates for every front Revolutionary Courts Martial, each composed of three officers and three privates, to deal with mutinies, disobedience, treachery, etc.

An Important Conference.

London, July 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Government is convoking a conference at Moscow of delegates of all the principal bodies in Russia to consider the country's position. The Judiciary is taking measures to bring to justice all organisers of the recent revolt against the Government. M. Kerensky, in an interview, said that the re-establishment of the death penalty at the front was absolutely necessary, or the alternative was the sacrificing of the Army to traitors.

An Appeal for Submission to Authority.

London, July 26.

A wireless message says that the Executive of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has issued a manifesto stating:—Great misfortunes are descending on the country and the Revolution. The serious defeats of the Army are opening the way for the enemy, increasing the general panic and preparing the soil for the poisonous seed of a counter-revolution. The absence of discipline, the efforts in mutiny and anarchy, and open treachery are facilitating General von Hindenburg's offensive and a terrible break on our Front. The Revolution and freedom are endangered by a strong bourgeoisie which is already organising an attack in favour of the old regime. The Provisional Government is organising measures to defend and strengthen the Front, to carry out pressing democratic social reforms and relentlessly to crush the counter-revolution. The Executive appeals for submission to authority in this fateful hour, so as to ensure that the results of the Revolution shall not perish.

German Progress.

London, July 26.

A German official wireless message states:—Our artillery has partly closed up the breach which the Russians caused in our line to the south of Smorgon and has compelled the Russians to retreat, regaining almost the whole of our former positions. We gained, during stubborn engagements, heights to the west of Tarnopol, and captured Buczacz, Tarnopol, Ostynia and Delatyn. Owing to our pressure to the north of the Dniester, the Russians on the Carpathian Front commenced to weaken south of the Tatar Pass. The Russians are retreating in the direction of Ozerowits. Our attack drove off the Russians on the Babalskwe Heights.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Another British Raid.

London, July 26.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided south-east of Arras. The weather has interfered with air fighting. We brought down one German machine and one of ours is missing.

Great Artillery Battle.

London, July 26.

A German official wireless message states:—There is an artillery battle of undiminished intensity between the West and the Lys. English reconnoitring thrusts continued to be unsuccessful. Our flame-throwers captured an important trench sector near Monchy. Three enemy attempts to recapture it failed. We stormed a French position on a front of 1,800 metres, to a depth of 400 metres, south of Ailles, and captured a dominating ridge north-west of Hottelbise. We raided and captured ground at Hottelberg. The French suffered sanguinary losses in counter-attacking these places. We took 1,150 prisoners.

Huge Enemy Losses.

London, July 26.

The tremendousness of the Germans' fruitless and most costly efforts to capture the heights of the Aisne, which the French have regained, are only now beginning to be fully realised. It transpires that two German armies, one of von Boehm's and the other of von Bulow's, comprising eight divisions, of which three were Prussian, three Westphalian, one Bavarian and one Silesian, of approximately one hundred thousand men, participated in the general assault from Cerny as far as the Calonne plateau. The principal effort was directed against the Calonne plateau. The German losses have been most heavy. The celebrated 20th Brandenburg Regiment has almost disappeared. The French losses are comparatively light. Nervous German Troops.

London, July 26.

A French communique states:—The Germans, who are most nervous at night-time, resumed their attacks obstinately last evening on a front of three kilometres from the region east of Hottelbise to the region south of Labroville. The enemy, although he threw large forces into action, was only able to penetrate, after incredible efforts and the highest losses, some elements of our first line to the south of Ailles. Our fire smashed repeated assaults on Hottelbise farm and farther south. After an intense bombardment, the Germans rapidly and violently attacked Mont Hant, in Champagne. The fight lasted all night long, but the gallantry of our troops prevented an enemy advance. On the contrary, during a successful operation to the north of Auberville we entered unopposed German trenches, and, continuing to advance, engaged in a lively fight, inflicting appreciable losses on the enemy. Reciprocal artillery firing continues to be violent on the left bank of the Meuse.

A German Lie Exposed.

London, July 26.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a French semi-official message shows that it was a smashing attack in the best French style on July 24 which regained in one hour the dominating positions of the Craonne Plateau, which the enemy took four days to conquer at the cost of sanguinary losses. "The German High Command, following their customary method, up to the present have not mentioned this defeat. On the contrary, they actually stated in yesterday's communique that the attack on Craonne had failed. Comment is needless."

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

A More Hopeful Feeling.

London, July 26.

The feeling in Dublin is more hopeful regarding the Irish Convention. The choice of Sir Horace Plunkett, as Chairman, is approved. He has an intimate knowledge of all sections of the Irish people, and is respected by all. He is entirely detached from recent party politics, and has been a life-long worker for the practical regeneration of Ireland.

The Convention Adjourns.

London, July 26.

The Press Bureau announces that at its second meeting the Irish Convention appointed a Preliminary Procedure Committee. The Convention has adjourned until August 8.

BRITISH PACIFISTS.

Answered in the House of Commons.

London, July 26.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Ramsey MacDonald, on behalf of a quintette of pacifist members of the House of Commons, moved a resolution asking the House to endorse the sentiments of the resolution passed by the Reichstag after Dr. Michaelis' speech, and to re-state the peace aims. He also asked the House to say that the forthcoming Conference on war aims should include democratic representatives besides diplomats.

Mr. Asquith traced the origin of the Reichstag resolution, to which, he declared, over-much importance had been attached. Peace was the supreme interest of mankind, but an all important condition was that it must not defeat the purpose for which the great nations now warred and not render wasteful their great sacrifices. Mr. Asquith welcomed the forthcoming Allied Conference initiated in Russia, where the Allied aims were re-stated because of new facts, with a practical bearing, recently emerged, namely the cessation of Russian autocracy and the entry of the United States. The Allied forces comprised an overwhelming majority of the free peoples of the world, and the policy of this great and unprecedented aggregation of free peoples was solely Freedom. No peace would be worth having which restored the precarious status quo ante and left small countries at the mercy of dynastic intrigue and military coercion. The governing principle should be the interests and wishes of the people affected by any change in the re-arrangement of the map. He asked explicitly if Germany were prepared to adhere to that policy? The principle of the Reichstag's resolution had not disclosed it.

A CANADIAN LOAN.

London, July 26.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that the Canadian Loan of a hundred million dollars for two years has been negotiated by syndicate, including Messrs. Morgan and Messrs. Brown Brothers.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUMANIAN OFFENSIVE.

Big Russo-Rumanian Captures.

London, July 26.

A Russian official wireless message states:—The Rumanians on July 24 and 25 took prisoner over a thousand, and captured thirty-three guns, seventeen machine guns, ten mine-throwers and much material. The Russians also on the Rumanian front took prisoner a thousand men and twenty-four guns.

AUSTRALIAN EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.

London, July 26.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne, Mr. Forrest, in the House of Representatives, moved the second reading of the War-time Profits Tax. He announced that the tax would be fifty per cent. for the year ending June 30, 1918, and 75 per cent. thereafter. A tax would be levied on excess profits during the war, compared with pre-war profits. The exemptions include agriculture, fruit-growing, dairying and allied businesses.

WAR LOAN FIGURES CORRECTED.

London, July 26.

Mr. Bonar Law corrects his statement made in the House of Commons on Tuesday as regards the Loans to the Allies and the Dominions. He says this should read that the total advances to the Allies were \$1,025,000,000, in addition to \$148,000,000 to the Dominions, the total thus being \$1,171,000,000.

CANADA AND IMPERIAL TEA.

London, July 26.

In the House of Commons, Sir J. D. Ross suggested that as Australia had prohibited the import of China and Java teas in order to help the Indian and Ceylon growers, who at present, to a large extent, were deprived of the home market, Mr. Walter Long might suggest to the Government of Canada the propriety of taking similar action, in view of the fact that the Dominion was now importing quantities of Java leaf.

Mr. Steel-Maitland replied that he did not think representations could usefully be made to the Canadian Government, and if the facts are as stated in the question, the Canadian Government will doubtless consider the matter. He added that during the year ending March last, which was the latest period for which statistics were available, the imports of Java tea into Canada did not exceed one per cent. of the total imports.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

London, July 26.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the arrivals during the past week amounted to 1,083 and the departures 937. There were no sinkings, and six vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

SIAM'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR.

London, July 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Bangkok, wiring on July 23, says that the machinery of the Austro-German steamers has been damaged by small explosions. All male enemies are interned for the duration of the war, and enemy businesses are to be wound up.

TO REDUCE TEA PRICES.

London, July 26.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Clynes stated that a scheme for taking full control of all supplies of tea arriving in England was being drawn up for consultation with the representatives of the trades concerned. This would provide for the securing of the benefit of reduced prices to consumers.

WOMAN DANCER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

London, July 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the dancer Marguerite Zalli, known as "Matahari," and born in the Dutch Indies, has been sentenced to death for espionage.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ALLIED SOCIALISTS TO MEET IN LONDON.

London, July 26.

A meeting of Russian representatives and British labourites of all sections has decided to hold an Allied Socialists' Conference in London on August 9.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

London, July 26.

It is officially announced that the Irish Convention has unanimously appointed Sir H. C. Plunkett as Chairman and Sir F. J. S. Hopwood, Secretary.

ENEMY RETREAT IN EAST AFRICA.

London, July 26.

An East Africa official message states: The action at Narongombe on July 19 was in difficult hilly bush country. The enemy's losses were heavy and he was driven out of all his positions. The main body retreated towards Mbonkuru Valley and a small detachment retreated south-westerly. A small German column in the northern area was reported on July 20 upon the north shore of Lake Manyara westward of Arusha. A column from Songea on July 21 came into contact with the retreating enemy, fifty-eight miles southward of Mwanza. We are pursuing in Portuguese East Africa the enemy detachments from southern Nyasaland who are hastily retreating towards Rovuma River.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 26.

Silver is quoted at 39 1/2. There are increased offerings, and the market has an easy tendency.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Naval Declaration of Independence.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of July 26 as follows:—

A telegram from Peking reached the Provincial Authority yesterday ordering the Civil Governor, Cha Hing-lan, to exchange office with Lau Sing-yau, the Civil Governor of Kwangsi. Whether or not this order will be respected is very doubtful.

A telegram from Shanghai states that the Navy has declared its independence. Admiral Chen Fik-kwang and a number of commanders have announced to the public that the Navy will observe three principles only:—1.—The protection of the Constitutional Law 2.—The re-establishment of the Parliament 3.—The punishment of those who first planned the revival of the Monarchy. Henceforth all orders from the illegal Government in Peking will not be recognized.

Sun Yat-sen has despatched a circular telegram to the authorities of various Provinces explaining that the revival of the Monarchy was not planned by Chang Kuo-shan but by many other rebels who, on seeing that the movement was rejected internally and by foreign countries, turned their arms against Chang Kuo-shan. Now although the Republic is said to be have been revived, this is false, and he (Dr. Sun) requests the Parliamentary members to come to Canton and convene a Parliament here. When everything is arranged and a true Republic is in sight, the Parliament will be escorted to Peking by both military and naval forces.

The Assistant Military Commissioner of Hengshan district has been instructed by the Takuw to inspect places near Macao, to ascertain how many soldiers are stationed there and whether they should be increased or any forts built. He is to make a report as soon as possible. The Yunnan troops that are stationed in various parts of Hengshan district have been ordered not to proceed to Canton on account of there being too many troops already in the city.

Prizes for Submarine Destroyers.
Mr. Bartol, an American, has written to the French Minister of Marine stating that he intends to give a prize of 2200 for every enemy submarine destroyed. Such prizes will be awarded up to an aggregate amount of \$5,000.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

"The Cameos" at the Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, July 31.

United Asbestos-Oriental Agency Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Office of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd.—11.30 a.m.
Monday, Aug. 13.

Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd. Extraordinary General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.—Monday.

NOTICES.

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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. K. Ho, F.R.S., a Chinese graduate, and a member of the Chinese Education Society, has been a teacher in the Chinese Language School in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of teaching Europeans to speak Chinese, and is a native speaker of the language. He has also a good knowledge of English and is a native speaker of that language. He is a member of the Chinese Education Society, and is a native speaker of the language. He is a member of the Chinese Education Society, and is a native speaker of the language.

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HONGKONG.

GENERAL NEWS.

Glass Eyes Commanded.
All persons engaged in the manufacture, purchase, sale or other dealings in artificial human eyes are, by an order of the Minister of Munitions, required within seven days to send in to the Director of Optical Munitions and Glassware Supply, 117, Piccadilly, W.1, returns containing particulars of the number, type and material of all artificial human eyes in their possession or under their control.

The Pig-tailed Square-head.
A German writer, Felix Dahn, recently wrote about "Hannenzug" in which the word "mongolisch" appears. It is suggested to substitute "germanisch" for "mongolisch," which might be a prophecy or coincidence. It does not need the alteration; for all ethnologists are agreed that the Prussians are Mongols. Attach in imagination a pig tail to what the American calls a "square-head," and you will not doubt the fact.—L. & C. Express.

Twenty-two Countries at War with Germany.

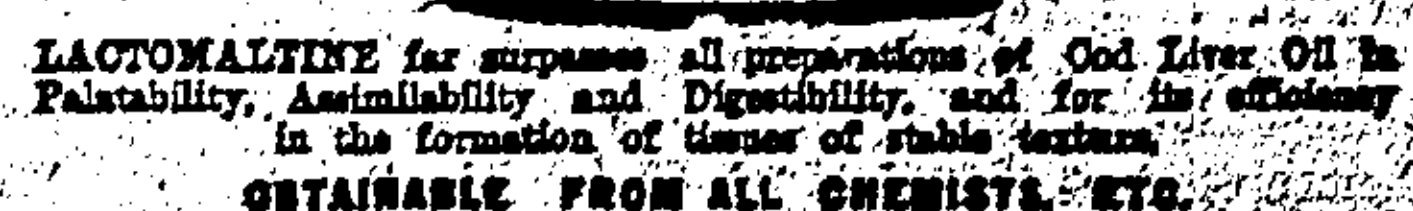
Lord Robert Cecil, replying to Mr. King, said the following countries have severed diplomatic relations with Germany:—Russia, China, France, Brazil, Belgium, Bolivia, Great Britain, Guatemala, Serbia, Honduras, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Japan, Portugal, Italy, Rumania, United States, Cuba, Panama, Liberia, Haiti, and Santo Domingo. Since this answer was given Spain has also declared against Germany.

Another Shanghai Hero.
Information has been received in Shanghai of the death of Warder E. Alderson, of the Shanghai Municipal Gaol, who was killed in action in France on April 30 whilst serving as a Sergeant with the 24th Royal Fusiliers. Warder Alderson left Shanghai having volunteered for war service with the contingent that left Shanghai on August 9, 1915, and joined up as soon as he arrived in England. He joined the Shanghai Municipal Police in 1910, being later transferred to the Municipal Gaol. He is the youngest of four brothers all of whom have served as Sergeants in the army during the war. He was a native of Halifax, Yorkshire, and was 27 years of age. He went to the front on Christmas Day in 1915.

Indian Cattle Census.
The Indian Department of Statistics has just published a census of cattle, sheep, horses, and mules in British India (excluding Native States). It shows the number of cattle to be approximately 143,900,000. Of this total and bullocks account for 49,000,000, cows for 37,800,000, buffaloes for 19,200,000, and young stock for 42,900,000. The number of sheep is given at 23,000,000, of which Madras possesses 10,800,000 and the Punjab 4,700,000. The number of goats was 600,000, horses and ponies 1,700,000, mules and donkeys 1,800,000. The statistics relating to sheep, goats, horses and ponies, and mules and donkeys, exclude Bengal, from which no returns regarding these animals are at present received. A general census for British Provinces and certain Native States will be taken during the year 1919-20.

A Peary Discovery Substantiated.
Crockerland, which Peary claimed to have discovered and which subsequent expeditions did not find and termed a mirage that Peary had seen, actually exists, and his claims of discovery are now fully substantiated. MacMillan, who is now conducting an expedition to the far north, has sent to Dr. Osborn of the "Crockerland Committee" of the American Museum of Natural History his first detailed communication. In his message to Dr. Osborn MacMillan said that he and his party have provisions only sufficient to last them until the last part of August. The relief ship Neptune, under Captain Bartlett, will sail for Esch in July. MacMillan tells of his finding Crockerland to be an actuality and not a mere mirage, as had been surmised; that two previous expeditions failed to find it and so reported on their return. It is a section covered with tundra, the explorer says, and he has secured much valuable data regarding it.

NOTICES



WATSON'S DRY GINGER-ALE.

FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY.

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1917.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

Not the least important of the many pieces of legislation which the war has produced is the measure for the reform of the franchise, which, among other things, will give women the vote. For many long years, the anomalies of our electoral system have been painfully obvious, but it has taken a world war to arouse our legislators to action on the matter. Reform was bound to come sooner or later, for, although the British Constitution is admittedly of an essentially democratic character, the machinery by which the voice of the public is sought is cumbersome and unsatisfactory to a degree. In point of fact, its working in no sense ensures that the will of the people shall prevail. That is instantly apparent when we think of constituencies which return a member of a certain political persuasion, say by a majority of one or two votes, which means that almost half of the electors are deprived of representation, according to their preferences, in the House of Commons.

There is only one remedy for this crying anomaly and that is by the adoption of some such system as that known as Proportional Representation, by the application of which the surplus votes not needed by one candidate would be transferred to the second and subsequent preferences of the electors, constituencies being made larger in order to accommodate candidates of varying political outlooks. Year in and year out, prominent men at Home have been urging the advantages of this system, and at length the House of Commons has had an opportunity of expressing its opinion on the subject. On consideration of the Reform Bill an amendment was moved in favour of Proportional Representation, but it was narrowly defeated, by a mere majority of eight votes. All democrats will regret that the House so expressed itself, for it cannot be denied that the scheme advocated would be an immense improvement on existing electoral methods. The Government had an open mind on the question, and thus members were given the opportunity of freely expressing their opinions. The arguments advanced against the proposal were by no means convincing. One of them, put forward by Mr. Haye Fisher, was that the adoption of the scheme "would drive all decent people out of Parliamentary life." But the principal objection raised was on the matter of the inconvenience which would be entailed upon members, owing to the increased size of the constituencies, a point which we are glad to see the Conservative Daily Telegraph taking note of when it asks whether the personal convenience of members is as vital as obtaining an accurate and true representation in Parliament of the state of political feeling. The submissions of the supporters of the reform aimed at carried far more weight, and, in our opinion, are unanswerable.

We all know that in election after election parties have been returned to power which, were the aggregate votes of the electors reckoned, would be found to be in a hopeless minority. And that sort of thing may continually happen under our present electoral system. In fact, during the debate mentioned, Lord Hugh Cecil was able to show that every Parliament elected since 1835 has failed to be a true mirror of the state of parties, and he asserted that the 1906 election gave the Liberals 252 seats more than they were entitled to under strictly proportional principles. Facts like these speak for themselves, and though the new Reform Bill rectifies very many long-standing grievances, our electoral system will always be unsatisfactory so long as these things are possible.

Journalistic Piracy.

This is the second time on which we have had occasion to use the above heading in referring to the little habit which our contemporary, the Daily Press, has of copying news from the columns of the Telegraph. But the instance to which we desire to direct attention now is a much more barefaced and thorough-going piece of "cribbing" than we can ever remember encountering in local journalism. On Wednesday, we published an account of the attack on the S. S. Sainam, almost two columns in extent, which one of our representatives was able to secure after the expenditure of a deal of time and trouble. On the following morning, the Daily Press also came out with a story of the incident which so closely followed the wording of our own account that it must obviously have been "clipped" almost in its entirety. Indeed, more than one-half of our contemporary's report is made up of the actual phrases which our reporter used, while the rest of it is palpably re-written from the Telegraph. This is carrying "cribbing" a little too far, and we desire to protest most strongly against such a glaring breach of journalistic etiquette.

If the story had been entirely re-constructed from our account we should not have resented it so much, but to clip big chunks from a local contemporary, and then not to acknowledge the source of the information, is unpardonable. If our contemporary finds that it involves too much energy to get together its own news, we shall be most happy to supply it with advance proofs of our day's reports, provided that, in using them, the usual acknowledgment is made.

Censorship Absurdities.

The application of the Hongkong Censorship regulations is past understanding. Some few days ago we received from an Allied Consul a paragraph announcing the impending arrival in the waters of the Colony of a naval squadron, and, thinking that the authorities would prefer that the fact should not be mentioned in print, we consulted the Colonial Secretary and were informed that the information must be suppressed. Yesterday, however, the Government Printer issued and freely circulated an express which contained the information that the self-same squadron was actually in port. Without the securing of "lawful authority," such publication and circulation would be an offence against the Censorship Regulations. Whether the requisite authority was obtained or not, we do not know. Nor does it really matter. What we desire to direct attention to is the fact that, while we were not permitted to mention the impending arrival of the squadron, the Government Printer spread broadcast the news of the squadron's actual presence here. For the mere mention of the arrival of merchant ships in port, summonses have been taken out against local newspapers, and, in view of that fact, it will be interesting to see whether or not the authorities will, in the event of "lawful authority" not having been obtained, prosecute their own printers. On the other hand, if authority has been given, why should the Press have been prohibited from mentioning a fact of less value to enemy agents than that contained in the express referred to?

A Thorny Problem Settled.

The unexpected has happened in the fact that a Chairman for the Irish Convention has been found whose appointment has been made unanimously, and greeted with a chorus of approval. When we learn that the name of the new Chairman is the Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Curzon Plunkett, K.C.V.O., we are not at all astonished at that fact, for no better choice could have been made. Sir Horace Plunkett is a member of a distinguished Irish family, being the third son of the sixteenth Earl of Donnybrook. All his life he has taken a deep interest in Irish political affairs. He promoted Irish agriculture and founded the Irish Agricultural Society in 1874, the Recesse Committee in 1895 and represented Dublin County (South) from 1897 till 1900. As Chairman of the Irish Convention which has now opened in Dublin, he is emphatically the right man in the right place.

DAY BY DAY.

TO GROW AND KEEP IN PERSON AS ATTRACTIVE AS POSSIBLE SHOULD BE NOT ONLY EVERYONE'S PLEASURE BUT EVERYONE'S DUTY.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the anniversary of Austria's declaration of war on Serbia.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 7.3/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Suicide. A farmer of Tai Kong Po, new Territories, has reported to the Police that his cousin, aged 35, who had been working for him during the past few months, has committed suicide by hanging himself.

Wrong People Sued. A case was called at the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, in which Mr. Davidson and Mr. Preston appeared. Mr. Davidson said that he was appearing for Gray and Company, but the wrong defendants had been served and they were asking for costs. Mr. Preston said that he would have to look into the matter. His Lordship remarked that the writ might have been served on the right people, misquoting under another name.

Hongkong Theatre. Patrons of the Hongkong Theatre should not miss the opportunity of seeing the last performance to-morrow of the two excellent and stirring dramas "The Crucible of Fate" (in two reels) and "The Same Old Story," the six reels of which are abounding in everything which goes to make an exciting picture. The acting is superb and the scenery delightful. The film is a Danish one and is splendidly arranged and finished in artistic manner. An entire change of programme will take place at the matinee.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

Order No. 43, issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Commanding H. K. V. R., states:—

On duty from the morning of Sunday, the 29th July, to the morning of Sunday, the 5th August, "A" Coy. H. K. V. R. Orderly Officer, Lieut. J. Owen Hughes.

Next for duty, H. K. V. C. Parades.

Monday, 30th July.—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order. Signalling Section: The whole section will parade at Happy Valley for Station Work. Fall in at Monument 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 5.20 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Tuesday, 31st July.—"A" and "B" Coys. and Recruits on the road outside the Orderly Room at 5.15 p.m. Kowloon and Taikoo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. for Tests of Elementary Training Musketry. Officers and N.C.O.s will commence conducting the tests laid down in Paras 297-299 Chap. IV, Musketry Regulations, Part I, 1909 (Reprint 1912). Copies of the paras referred to may be obtained on application at the Orderly Room. Every man including exempted members must attend this parade. Coy. Sergt-Majors will send to the Adjutant a list of all absentees, noting therein those absent from the Colony or on sick leave.

Wednesday, 1st August.—Nil. Thursday, 2nd August.—Signalling Section: "A" and "B" Companies will parade at Happy Valley for Station Work. Fall in at Monument 5.30 p.m. and "C" Class at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Friday, 3rd August.—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order. Saturday, 4th August.—Nil.

WAR COMFORTS.

Canton Local Red Cross Workers.

The following is a report of work done and shipments made by the above during the months of April, May and June:—

On April 13, one case to Colonel Gordon Hall, R.A.M.C., Cairo, containing:—2 white shirts and 2 waist coats, 6 pairs white trousers, 2 suits of clothing, 15 pairs of flannel pyjamas, 4 swabs, 13 pairs of socks, 18 pairs of slippers for nurses, 20 eye bandages, 51 brush and comb bags, 23 pillow cases, 132 suspensory bandages, 60 kimonoes, 36 pairs crepe pyjamas, 76 milk covers, 16 tray cloths and 36 pairs Japanese slippers.

On April 24, one case to the Matron of the Hospital Auxiliaire 113 Honfleur, France, containing:—4 suit of clothes, 14 tray cloths, 10 pairs surgical socks, 10 pillow cases, 18 flannel shirts, 48 tins of cigarettes, 1 box cigars, 30 lbs. sugar (5 tins), 15 pneumonic jackets, 5 ward cloths, 62 triangular bandages, 6 bed jackets and 540 roller bandages. (Despatched through the kindness of Monsieur Reau, French Consul at Hongkong.)

On May 12, two cases to the Matron, 36th Stationary Hospital, Jemidieh, Sinai Peninsula, containing:—24 pairs crepe pyjamas, 14 eye bandages, 18 triangular bandages, 108 milk covers, 15 T-bandages, 37 tray cloths, 47 ward cloths, 1 saw, 33 pillow cases, 18 shrouds, 12 brush and comb bags, 24 towels, 120 yards butter muslin, 2 blankets, 15 cushions, 18 5-inch roller bandages, 1 bundle old linens (assortment of shirts, trousers, collars etc.), 2 boxes cigars, 1 case of ginger, 4 tins of ginger, 3 tins of fudge (loose), 10 tins of cigarettes, 1 tin barley sugar, 2 tins chocolate, 1 book and magazines, 5 doz. handkerchiefs, half doz. eye bandages and 2 doz. kimonoes.

On June 30, one case to the Matron, 36th Stationary Hospital, Jemidieh, Sinai Peninsula, containing:—6 Japanese fly traps.

On June 30, two cases to Colonel Gordon Hall, R.A.M.C., Cairo, containing:—(Case 1): 12 draw sheets, 72 tray cloths, 13 table cloths, 11 ward cloths, 33 pillow cases, 7 shrouds, 61 T-bandages, 24 many-tailed bandages, 66 T-bandages, 4 pads, 3 pairs pyjamas (thin), 48 pairs crepe pyjamas (thin), 48 tins cocoa and milk, 1 pair socks, 4 pairs of boots, 5 doz. cakes assorted soap, 2 boxes coal tar soap, 2 boxes carbolic soap, 3 doz. tooth brushes, 3 tins condensed milk, 3 tins of jam, 4 tins of cigarettes and 7 boxes cigars. (Case 2): 1 flannel coat, 3 pairs flannel trousers, 6 bed jackets, 18 pairs pyjamas, 10 flannel shirts, 6 bottles of sweets, 5 bed jackets, 6 vests, 16 many-tailed bandages, 9 khaki knee caps knitted by blind children, 6 pairs khaki socks knitted by blind children, 12 khaki helmets knitted by blind children, 11 surgical socks, 151 handkerchiefs, 79 triangular bandages, 85 milk jar covers, 2 bundles old linen, 2 bundles oddments, 28 eye bandages, 120 yards butter muslin, 48 pairs straw slippers, 6 pairs socks, 34 collars, 24 towels, papers and books.

Acknowledgments.

The following letters have been received:—

Canton, le 1 Juin 1917.

Mrs. Herbet Serret, Hon. du Comité des Dames Ouvrières de la Croix Rouge Britannique.

A Canton.

Madame.—Pour faire suite à une lettre du 12 Février dernier, j'ai l'honneur de Vous informer, que je n'ai pas manqué de remettre à la Croix Rouge Roumaine la somme de \$200.00, que Votre Comité a bien voulu donner à notre Société.

En accusant la réception de ladite somme, le Président de la Société de la Croix Rouge Roumaine me prie d'exprimer à Votre Comité leur reconnaissance la plus sincère pour Vos soins de nos soldats malades et blessés.

Je saisis cette occasion pour Vous remercier, Madame, l'ex-

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Yesterday's Performances by "The Cameos."

Yesterday afternoon, by kind invitation of the management, local soldiers and sailors, with their wives and children, were invited to a performance by "The Cameos," the merry and bright Concert Party who are so popular at the Victoria Theatre. The building was crowded and every item of the delightful programme was most heartily enjoyed, many of the choruses, particularly that of "The Long, Lone Trail," being joined in vociferously. Individually and collectively, the artistes gave of their best and had the satisfaction of being thoroughly and deservedly appreciated.

The programme was as follows:—

Opening Chorus—"The Cameos."

Concerted number—"Valley of the Moon."

C. S. Kitts and Rhoda Windrum.—Comedy Scene.

Malcolm Prentice.—Violin Solo on one String.

Peggy Ross.—"Lone, Long Trail."

"Bridesmaids" by the Company.

Gerald Osborne.—"I try to be Good."

Lyle Jeffries.—"Blighly."

"Irish Moon"—by the Company.

Duet.—Aithol Tier and Peggy Ross.

Mr. Blake, Manager of the Victoria Theatre, announced, on behalf of "The Cameos," that to all future performances the prices would be reduced to members of the Services.

In the evening "The Cameos" presented another attractive programme to a large audience, who thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment. Among the most enjoyable items were Miss (Isabelle) singing of "Annie Laurie" and "A Perfect Day," Miss Lyle Jeffries "Goo Goo Land," and, along with Mr. Gerald Osborne, "If you were the only Girl," Mr. Aithol Tier's fannionies; and Miss Peggy Ross's lively comic sketches and her singing of "When you were a Tulip." Miss Rhoda Windrum and Mr. C. S. Kitts were extremely amusing in their humorous "Society Interlude." Mr. Malcolm Prentice's violin solos and Mr. Jack Kerahaw's clever accompaniment at the piano were also greatly enjoyed. Mr. Kitts is to be congratulated upon the continued excellence of the programmes and for the manner in which he, as producer, has them staged. The Company's visit, it is pleasing to note, has been extended till July 31. Booking is now open at Messrs. Moutrie's for next Monday and Tuesday.

pression de mes sentiments les plus respectueux.

(Signed) A. OSTROVERKHOW, Consul General de Russie.

Comité Central de la Croix-Rouge Française 21, Rue François Ier, Paris.

le 16 Avril, 1917.

Madame la Présidente.—Monsieur le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères vient de nous transmettre la somme de six cent soixante quatre frs. (664 francs) montant de généreux don que le Comité des Dames ouvrières de la Croix-Rouge Britannique, a Canton, a bien voulu verser entre les mains de Monsieur le Consul de France dans cette ville en faveur de l'œuvre d'assistance de la "Croix-Rouge Française".

Le Comité Central qui la représente, très touché de cette généreuse de sympathie, me charge d'être auprès de vous, Madame la Présidente, ainsi qu'auprès de toutes vos collaboratrices l'interprète de sa vive gratitude.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Madame la Présidente, l'hommage de mes sentiments respectueux.

Pour le Président, Le Secrétaire, (Signed) F. M. VALENCE.

Madame la Présidente du Comité des Dames Ouvrières de la Croix-Rouge Britannique, Canton.

TO-DAY'S MUSELLANY.

There is a touch of romance in the desire of the late Municipal Council to demolish the German Embassy in order to recover vast treasures of gold. This, says Tacitus, was deposited as a votive offering in the foundations of the ancient temple of Jie, on which the Teutonic central intrigues has long squatted. But the Eternal City, dear as it is to all of us who know her, has remembered that, like the fortunate man applying for a eighth situation, she has been seven times sacked. And spoilers have an uneasy instinct for temple treasures.

Let none discount historians' history: a benison upon which enables us to identify a trace of ancient Rome. Yet the truth is, we know more of old Rome from one who was not an historian than from any other source. Exiled Ovid addressed himself to a work which a friendly hand was to carry to the Imperial library. He tells his book how, entering the Palace, by the Clivus Victoriae, it will pass this building and that and ultimately reach its goal. And that word-chart, before all else, explains to us the Rome of his day, and enables us to name its ruins existing in ours.

Colonel Lockwood, who is among the new peers, is one of the cheeriest and best liked of our legislators. Most popular men have nicknames. The member for the Epping Division of Essex has not less than three. When in the Oldstream Guards he was known as "Timber." In the House he is "Uncle Mark;" in his constituency it is "The Colonel." The new peer is a great lover of flowers, and is seldom seen without his buttonhole full of Malmaisons from his wonderful gardens at Bishop's Court.

If, in spite of all protest, the Education Office be converted, for Admiralty purposes, there will be a sort of commination service among the resident fauna, says the Chronicle. The office cat loathes new delimitations of boundaries. She is like baby Tom Macaulay, who when the maid threw away the oyster-shells marking out his tiny garden plot, marched into the crowded drawing-room and lipped with much solemnity. "Curse be Sally; for it is written, Curse be he that removeth his neighbour's landmark."

They did remove a landmark at the old Foreign Office—only a volume of the Times—but a frightened cat shot into the opening, and on the file's return was as fast as Poe's tragic beast. Complaint of odours led to orders to an old hand to trace drains in the pestilent area. Cheerfully he rived up the stone floor. Then came a superior with knowledge: "You know there are absolutely no drains here." "I do know, sir, but I'm following my orders, I am." Long after the Times was again requisitioned, and there lay the trouble—the skeletonised cat.

What will Folkstone do with Sir Charles Wakefield's \$100 thank-offering for escape from death in the recent raid? One of Sir Charles's predecessors in office, while in the Arabian desert, came face to face with a lion of parts. Down on his knees went the worthy knight in fervent prayer. The lion underfoot—or did not—and retreated supperless. Thereupon the pilgrim came home and gave \$200 to the Church of St. Katherine Greer, Leadenhall-street, where the Lion Sermon is still preached on each anniversary of the escape, October 16.

WAITING FOR BURIAL.

In the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Mr. Grist, in applying for the adjournment of a case, said that plaintiff's father-in-law had died in the country. His Lordship:—How long will they be in burying him? Mr. Grist replied that he thought they kept them for about ten days in the coffin before burying them in the ground, so he would have to request an adjournment.

LONDON RAIDED IN DAYLIGHT.

Aerial Drama as Seen From A Bus.

London, June 13.—There came to London yesterday the nearest vision of modern warfare that it has yet known. The Zeppelin raid which swept over the city in the October of 1915 came in the darkness and mystery of night. It was in the late dusk of an autumn evening that Londoners watched the monsters of the air making death upon the innocent.

Yesterday it was different. In the gracious loveliness of a perfect summer's day, when the sky was blue and gold and clear, enemy aeroplanes journeyed through the clouds like little silver birds, and their passage was watched by thousands of men and women who had but dimly seen the Zeppelins of other days.

It happened that I boarded a bus at Ludgate-circus at 11.40. It was eastward bound. We had passed St. Paul's Cathedral when there suddenly came in swift succession several tremendous crashes. People on the bus jumped as people will at unexpected alarms. But there was no uneasiness. "Our guns at it again," someone remarked. But the demeanour of the people in the streets suggested something else. From every office and warehouse and tea shop men and women had strangely rushed out. They stood still, gazing up into the air. Why?

Amazing Drama of the Skies. The conductor mounted the stairs to suggest that the outside passengers should seek safety inside. Some of them did so; they had an instinct that all was not well in the air.

"I'm not a religious man," remarked the conductor, "but what I say is, we are all in God's hands, and if we are going to die we may as well die quiet."

But some of the inside passengers determined that if they had to "die quiet" they might as well see something first, and they climbed on top and with wonder-struck eyes they watched the amazing drama of the skies.

It was amazing because it was so beautiful. It was not easy to believe that those little silver specks far up in the heavens had the power to bring death and desolation and unendurable suffering to men and women and little children, living at peace, going about their daily business innocently.

Few people saw the entire fleet of Taubes at one and the same time. It seemed as if they were playing hide-and-seek in the clouds for, like a little gleaming bit of quicksilver, you could see one suddenly appear only to vanish as quickly behind a filmy cloud-mist, while another emerged to lose itself as swiftly in the shadows.

Fascinated, I watched this fairy-like game in the heavens; it was more like an elusive Rackham picture for a child's story book than a battle waged with deadly instruments of science.

The bus went slowly on until someone stopped it, wishing to descend and so, perhaps, to find a better view-point. Very soon watching as we were from the top, the birds of war vanished altogether; one could see only the sharp white flame of bursting shrapnel, or its soft grey smoke. And still there was no panic.

Fear of Gas-Bombs. There came a moment, however, when some of us felt anxious. In the distance thick towers of smoke rose up from a certain point which suggested gas bombs. There was something in those curious columns which seemed different from the smoke from a fire, and we remembered how, in the long ago, we had been warned to use gas masks. I do not suppose one person in a thousand among the crowd possessed such a thing. We came a little near to what seemed to be the real danger spot, and whiffs of smoke floated by, but they gave out no poisonous fumes, and there was relief in our hearts as we realised our mistake.

All along this eastward journey bombs were falling and the guns were making great noises. But I saw no quick searching for shelter, no taking cover. If it had all been an exhibition of flying at Hendon the attitude of

the people would not have been very different. Except in the immediately affected streets men and women, and office clerks, little more than children, stood vastly interested, a little excited, but not in the least frightened.

They were everywhere. Offices with accessible roofs were besieged by enthusiasts who chose to forget official advice as to the safety of the basement. It was the tops of buses that the people sought rather than the refuge of underground railways, and fire escapes and lamp-posts and bridges were crowded.

Trains of Ambulances. After those few minutes of tense interest and deafening noise the sudden silence was very awful. The cessation of gun-fire told that the raiders had been driven off, and, looking to the sun, one could see that peace had come once more to the air. Watching the light and movement in the sky the drama of it all had so fixed one's attention as to eliminate even a fleeting thought of its meaning. But with the silence came the swift running of ambulance cars and their pealing bells told of the ugliness of it all, and its deep significance.

And these ambulance cars darted out from all sorts of little side streets, joining together in one long stream that flowed eastward like a rapid. Special constables marched quickly about their business. Fire engines came from nowhere, as it seemed. Where, but a little while ago, there had been stillness in the streets and great noises in the air there was now quiet above and queer noises and movements below.

People gathered together in groups, exchanging stories of their experiences. Men and women rushed to telephone boxes, and taxis were hailed all over with orders to "find the raided streets."

"They say there are hundreds killed," someone whispered in a shaken voice. "Oh, no," replied a man who overheard, "I think very little damage has been done." "I saw six Zeppelins," cried one woman whose nerves were overwrought. "And I saw one of the Taubes down," retorted her neighbour.

And so they stood, telling little stories of what they had seen, and of what they imagined they had seen, finally making their way, many of them, to spots where little tongues of smoke told how firemen were fighting destruction in those places which had suffered from the aerial play of little silver gems.

It had all happened in a quarter of an hour. All these things had been done in 15 minutes that seemed like 60. When the time had come and gone people went back to their shops and their homes to carry on their normal way of living. They looked at their watches and thought they had stopped. When the regular lunch hour arrived they poured out into the streets once more, following the track of the raiders. Good Samaritans.

But it was not in a care-free spirit of adventure. They went to see what war had done, and they went quietly and in order. Their hearts sorrowed for those to whom suffering had come. They wanted to help. "Is there anything I can do?" That was the spirit of the Londoner yesterday. He wanted to help rather than to see, to sympathise and encourage rather than to obtain vicariously a new sensation. This attack on the city that he loves in all the deep places of his heart sent out his sympathies in boundless measure to the sorrowing, it brought a re-created determination of will to live so that our fighting men shall have the help of all-civilians in their fight against the perils of the air, in their battle for the safety of women and children in the heart of the beloved land.

And the women? I know that through these 15 minutes that seemed so timeless they carried out quite simply, with perfectly unostentatious bravery. The girls who conduct our buses, the women who drive horse-vans and motors, trousseled ladies busy at window-cleaning, ticket collectors at stations, little uniformed messenger-children going about their business—they were all quiet.

There was a homely, rough-spoken charwoman whom I shall remember. She was anxious about her little ones living some miles

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

Junkmaster Heavily Fined.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, the master of trading junk No. 1414 was charged with possessing 275 taels of opium, and also with permitting his junk to be used for the purpose of carrying opium. The drug found was valued at \$2,750.

Inspector Wilden stated that on Wednesday morning he boarded the junk with Chinese Revenue Officers. The defendant was on board and said that the master had gone ashore. A search of the junk was made and close to the mast a seaman found a hole and brought up the opium in small tins. The hole was a space between the bottom of the mast and the bulkhead of the junk. It was very cleverly contrived. Defendant was proved to be the master and owner of the junk.

Defendant said the opium was not his, and he knew nothing about it.

After hearing the case, his Worship asked if there was any power to confiscate the junk, but Inspector Wilden said that only junks under 15 tons could be confiscated. This was about a 100 tons junk and could not be confiscated.

His Worship decided to proceed with the second as well as the first charge, and defendant gave evidence on this charge, saying he knew nothing about it. It must have been one of his folk who was responsible.

His Worship convicted on the second charge and imposed a fine of \$5,000, or six months' hard labour.

A case of the possession of no less than 450 taels of prepared opium was before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, two seamen on a junk being charged. The opium is valued at \$4,500. The case was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Yet another case of opium possession was before Mr. Wood, a woman being charged with possessing six taels of prepared opium on one of the wharves. It was stated that a coolie had been employed by her to carry a basket, at the bottom of which was found a tin containing the drug.

His Worship discharged the woman.

Not Proved. A German was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with catching fish by using dynamite. It was stated that he was fishing, with others, between Tai O and Deep Bay, when Sergeant Perkins approached and saw a lot of fish lying dead on top of the water. Some of the fishers made off, but the defendant was caught. He was found to have a jar-stick in his boat, such as is used for lighting fuses. The man denied using dynamite, and as no dynamite was found in his possession and as other boats had got away, his Worship discharged him.

eastwards. There were tears in her eyes; she was rather badly shaken. But she was proud. "I can't go home," she said to me, "It looks like a coward to do that when everyone else is staying at work." She intended to wait till her hour of release. I left her busy at her work once more.

The raiders, as I have said, were 15 minutes over London, and there were at least 15 of them. They have done this little injury to the station of which the communique speaks, and they have brought death to little girls and boys at school. In the area which they covered these two points are the only points which can be described as of public importance.

This is a fact to remember. It is indeed terrible that there should have been so much loss of life, so many injuries not easy to bear in patience. But the progress of the war remains unaffected by the raid. With all their energy and with all their skill, and in the sufficiently extensive area which they covered, these missionaries of death have not in their visit done the damage that our own gallant airmen have done again and again on works of purely military importance in Germany.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage and

the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK is SAFE MILK.

THE RECENT RAINS.

Two Landslips Reported.

The heavy rains of the last few days have caused further landslips.

A slip has been reported to the Police as having occurred in Kennedy Road, near to No. 160.

About fifteen yards of roadway on the Kowloon City to Shatin Road had been carried away owing to a landslide. The spot at which the slide took place is two miles past Kowloon City, just west of the Lion Rock.

RAPACIOUS CHAIR COOLIES.

Professor Gorzales, Musical Director at the Hongkong Cinematograph, summoned two chair coolies before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, for demanding more than their legal fare, and also with using abusive language to him.

He stated that he engaged the chair at the bottom of D'Agall Street to go to his home in Arbuthnot Road. The chairmen asked for 15 cents before he started, but he told them to go on. As they were going up the hill, they turned off into a lane he did not want to go through and when he indicated that he did not want to go there they started turning and twisting the chair about. He thought they were going to turn him over. He jumped out and went for a constable. The legal fare to his house was 10 cents. He supposed the men knew him, for he always took his chair from the same stand.

The men denied that they asked for 15 cents and said that as they were going up they slipped, and that was why Mr. Gorzales jumped out, because he was frightened.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$5 each.

AUSTRALIA'S PART.

Plans of Mr. Hughes.

London, July 4.—A Sydney cable states:—Mr. Hughes has issued a statement regarding the Government's recruiting policy, in which he announces that it is proposed to continue voluntary enlistments necessary to reinforce the existing divisions at the present rate of 7,000 monthly. Mr. Hughes says that the present rate is inadequate, especially as the Government desires, if the results permit, to give the remainder of the First Division a holiday in Australia. Mr. Hughes further announces that the Government proposes to be strict in sport with a view to husbanding the financial resources of the country. Accordingly the Government intends to call a conference of sports representatives of each State to recommend the best means of achieving this object.

The Soldiers' Settlement Board has accomplished good work in connection with the settlement of returned soldiers on the land. Following Mr. Hughes' statement that no eligible single man should be employed by the Commonwealth, if a returned soldier were equally suitable, a census is now being taken of all eligible men employed by the Commonwealth Government.

THE FIELD GLASS FUND.

Four binoculars and one telescope are now to be added to the list of glasses received for forwarding to the Manager of the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund. A list of the names of those who have contributed them is given below:—

Binoculars.—One from Mr. W. J. Morrison, Chartered Bank, Hongkong; one from Mr. R. L. Bridge, Lane Crawford and Co., Hongkong; one from Mr. A. E. Crispell, Moxon and Taylor, Hongkong; and one from Mrs. Stedman, Matilda Hospital, The Peak.

Telescope.—One from Mr. F. O. Butcher, Hongkong. The total now stands:—One stand telescope, seventeen hand telescopes, fifty-three binoculars, and a donation of \$75 00.

YOUR HEALTH AND APPEARANCE

both suffer if you are a victim of constipation. The remedy is

PINKETTES

the little gentle-as-nature laxatives which dispel constipation, liveriness, bilious headaches, clear the complexion and purify the breath. Of all chemists, or post free 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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WANTED:—COMPETENT STENO-TYPIST requires position. Apply: "X.V." 4, Prospect Place Road, 45, Bonham Road.

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Its points:—
Exceptionally light in weight. Intensely strong and durable. Absolutely Waterproof. Smartly cut and well made. Folds into a handful.

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Twenty Dollars.

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Men's Wear Specialists,
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Keltic
BOOTS & SHOES

FOR MEN || No. 8740 THE SECRET OF KELTIC SUCCESS:—

"KELTIC'S" are made in Britain to fit the British foot, to please the British taste, to meet every requirement for good form and GOOD WEAR.

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Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

394 {Come into the Garden, Maud. (Tenor.)
Jeunesse.

399 {When the World is Fair. (Tenor.)
Tired Hands.

406 {She is Far from the Land. (Tenor.)
My Dearest Heart.

447 {O Flower of all the World. (Baritone.)
Sincerity.

438 {The Vicar of Bray. (Baritone.)
Thursday, (To-Morrow will be Friday.)

THE ANDERSON MUSIC & CO., LTD.
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THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George IV"
Scotch Whisky.



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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

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30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.

Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Cabin.

One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry-Gymnasium-Vernandah Cafe.

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11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.

Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.

Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.

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J. W. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.

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Hongkong, June 15, 1917.

Agents.

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Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Keelung, S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama...	Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500	WED., 1st Aug., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Sado Maru Capt. Shinohe T. 12,500	THURS., 23rd Aug., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Iyo Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,500	THURS., 9th Aug., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	FRI., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.
KOBE		

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Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	27th July.
TENYO MARU	22,000	10th Aug.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	25th Aug.
SHIMIZU MARU	22,000	7th Sept.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	22nd Sept.
KOREA MARU	18,000	5th Oct.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" will call at Shanghai.

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BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ANYO MARU	18,500	10th Aug.
KIYO MARU	17,500	25th Aug.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	10th Sept.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	29th July at 4 p.m.
NEWCHANG	Singao	31st July at noon.
SHANGHAI	Chenao	31st July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shinkang	2nd Aug. at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	Kueichow	6th Aug. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	8th Aug. at noon.

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Hongkong July 27, 1917.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between
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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tijalajap		31st July	7th Aug.	KOBE
Tijipana		1st Aug.	5th Aug.	SHANGHAI

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

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Haihong ... J. W. Evans ... TUES., 31st July, at noon.

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(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 28th July at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues., 31st July at noon.
MANILA	Loosang	Sat., 4th Aug. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Fri., 3rd Aug. at 7 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

HANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the high tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Billings are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at S'hai when no other calls.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dair.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiaofoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Shanghai Cotton Market.

Messrs. J. Spunt & Co.'s Cotton Market Report, dated July 12 states—Chinese Cotton.—The political situation having changed for the better, same was promptly reflected on the cotton market and though a very small business is reported, the undertone is strong and, with an improvement in yarn, we expect a good inquiry for new crop cotton of which a few thousand piculs have already changed hands. New York and Osaka markets are reported to be very strong, and the general opinion prevailing is that we shall see higher prices. Under the circumstances the situation will be governed from day to day. Successful operation therefore appears to rest more on the Bull side than otherwise. Tons of the market.—Firm.

German Dyes After the War.

German dyemakers realise now that the war has made their future very insecure. The president of the Friedrich Bayer Aniline Dye-works Company, according to a report which reached Reuters' correspondent at Amsterdam, recently, told the shareholders that "the German dyeworks and chemical factories will have to fight hard for foreign trade after the war, as both the enemy and neutrals are making the greatest efforts during the war to supplant Germany in these industries abroad." That the Germans will "fight hard" in this matter we do not doubt. They will offer choice dyes and other chemical products at very low prices and tell plausible tales of the friendship which they have been obliged to cancel for the last three years; but there is a reason, not depending upon sentiment, which we think will make it impossible for them to succeed to any marked extent. The Governments of the world may or may not be indifferent as to the fate of their textile industries, which depend so largely upon dyes, but they do not usually underrate national defence, and they understand now what it means to have chemical and dye works available for the manufacture of explosives at short notice. That will settle the issue.

Hankow Tea Trade.

The Hankow Tea Report, dated July 10, states—It is a pleasure to be able to vary the do accounts of a declining and lifeless market with a rising and active temperature, which have made up our so-called "Tea Reports" for several weeks past. Whether it be that, with the cooler weather, the natural buoyancy of the Chaa Zee has reasserted itself, or for any other cause (possibly Russian long-delayed telegrams arriving, or the tardy acceptance of something like a reasonable level of price by the natives, or a realisation of its being the smallest crop on record) for some reason, our market has been quite active for the past week, and settlements during that period amount to over 70,000 half chests, the heaviest week's business since the opening. Arrivals of Hankow kinds are now 300,000 half chests, and further arrivals will no amount to much more than another 20,000 half chests. Stocks are only 130,000 half chests, so a continuation of present buying will see the end of the season in a few weeks, for which all concerned will no doubt be duly joyful. It has been a most unsatisfactory one. Common grades have been pretty well cleared off the market, and stocks of these kinds are now in very small compass. Ningchows, too, have been thoroughly picked over, and only a few desirable chops remain. It would seem that, in spite of London being excluded from China imports of tea, and the chaotic conditions of things in Russia, that the idea (at first prevailing) that America would receive very heavy imports, will not be realised. With practically no second crop arriving, it looks as though America would receive considerably less, rather than more China tea this season. The robust beliefs of buyers in U.S. of a glut of (and consequent "Catastrophe" prices for) tea are likely to sustain a severe shock. We think the cheapest point has been reached, and passed. Onfas.—At last the market for this important district has been opened by Russian buyers at Tls. 26 to 33 for head-packs, against last year's prices of Tls. 34 to 45 for similar teas, which means a very heavy loss to natives. Last season's supply of Onfas was 155,000 half-chests; this season it will only reach 115,000 half-chests. Settlements of Onfas to-day are 22,000 half-chests compared with 110,000 half-chests for same period last year.

